the living colony is a brownish black, that of the cleaned corallum brown.

The species is nearly related to P. lichen (Dana) and P. echinulata (Klunzinger), but the arrangement of its septa and columella is quite distinct.

In addition to those mentioned above I have fragments, which I believe to be referable to P. gaimardi (Wakaya, Fiji), P. tenuis (Rotuma), P. favosa (Wakaya, Fiji), and P. cribripora (Rotuma), although all of them exhibit considerable variations; three others, all from Funafuti, seem referable to new species. Of the latter I find no authentically named specimens in the British Museum. but it does not seem to me advisable to make types of mere fragmentary specimens, on which the variations cannot be properly studied.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XXIII.

Fig. 1. Madrepora crateriformis, n. sp., $\times \frac{1}{2}$, p. 258.

Madrepora trateryorma, n. sp., × ½, p. 258.
Madrepora profunda, n. sp., × ½, p. 260.
Madrepora profunda, n. sp., × ½, p. 260.
Astræopora tabulata, n. sp., × ½, p. 264.
Montipora columnaris, n. sp., × ½, p. 265.

PLATE XXIV.

- Fig. 1. Sections through the calices of the species of Porites along the primary septa and through the columella:—(a) P. alveolata; (b) P. viridis; (c) P. viridis, var. apalata; (d) P. purpurea; (e) P. trimurata; (f) P. umbellifera; (g) P. parvistellata; (h) P. arenosa; (k) P. arenosa; var. lutea; (l) P. arenosa, var. parvicellata; (m) P. superfusa; (n) P. exilis. ×16.
 - 2. Porites viridis. n. sp., single calice, p. 268. 3. Porites purpurea, n. sp., single caliee, p. 269. 4. Porites trimurata, n. sp., single calice, p. 270.
 - 5. Porites umbellifera, n. sp., single calice, p. 271.6. Porites arenosa, n. sp., single calice, p. 272.

7. Porites superfusa, n. sp., single calice, p. 274. 8. Porites exilis, n. sp., single calice, p. 275.

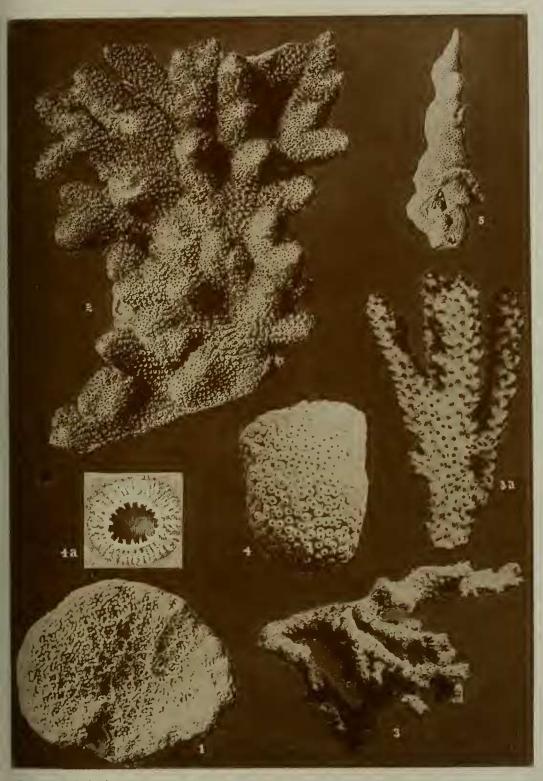
9. Turbinaria schistica, n. sp., single calice, p. 263.

3. On the Geographical Races of the Banting. By R. Lydekker, B.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.

[Received March 9, 1898.]

(Plate XXV.)

Among the larger Mammals of Asia, the Banting is one of those in regard to which our information is most deficient—the British Museum, in addition to skulls, possessing but three specimens, while only a single living example has been exhibited in the Society's Menagerie.



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